

The Herald and News.

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E. H. AULL, EDITOR.

Friday, May 14, 1915.

THE LUSITANIA'S FATE.

It might almost be said that the Lusitania's fate was of her own choosing. Her voyage had been openly advertised and the submarines had but to wait and watch for her. The Observer thought at the time that the boasts of her owners in regard to her speed and the reference to her supposed ability to keep afloat by reason of her bulkhead equipment, were made to pooh-pooh the idea of danger and to make the intending voyagers feel at ease. But it is more probably the case that these boasts and claims were made in good faith, for a company that could have believed the ocean lanes safe for the passage of such an inviting mark as this big steamship, would have believed any claim that might be advanced in argument for the safety of the ship. The anonymous warnings received by passengers about to embark should not have been needed by sensible people. The very circumstances under which the Lusitania sailed should have been sufficient to give thoughtful people warning of the certainty of the fate that awaited the ship. The sinking of the Lusitania will bring the stern realities of the German blockade home to the world. There has been no reason to doubt the earnestness of the German intentions in regard to enforcing the war zone warnings. The main responsibility for the loss of the steamer rests with the company that sent her out.—Charlotte Observer.

Since writing the editorial in Tuesday's issue of The Herald and News on the sinking of the Lusitania, we have read the above from the Charlotte Observer, and we are pleased to have the endorsement of our position from so good a paper as the Observer. The world should have known without this evidence of the stern blockade of the Germans.

No doubt President Wilson will do the right thing, but we can not see where America should be held responsible, or should undertake to go to war because Germany did to a belligerent vessel what she gave notice she was going to do if the vessel undertook to cross the water in which the Germans found her, and they did it.

The people of South Carolina must have been in a terrible state of lawlessness, as seen by our governor. At Leesville he told the people that the State could make no substantial progress until law and order were restored. At St. Matthews, on Memorial day, the News and Courier report of his speech says: "The governor was unstinted in his praise of the heroism of the men during the war and during the rehabilitation of the South, and he admonished them that the call for bravery is a loud today as it was in the 60's, the call now being to restore South Carolina as a law-abiding State, and their duty being to stand as exponents of the constitution and laws."

Of course all citizens should stand as exponents of the constitution and laws, but we can see no good to come to law enforcement by constantly talking about the lawlessness and the duty to restore law and order, because we believe we have had law and order in South Carolina, and we do not feel that it is just to the people of the State to be constantly charging them with being a lawless set. We do not see where it does any good in the establishment of law, granting there was a degree of lawlessness, which we do not.

If we could just get the split log drag on all the roads now just as soon as they dry sufficiently and before they become too hard, what a great thing it would be in the cause of good roads in Newberry.

The memorial address of Henry C. Tillman, delivered at Prosperity Monday afternoon, is printed in full in this issue of the paper. It is a fine address and will repay you to read it.

Newberry Herald and News has added a weekly school page. Fine feature. The editor, Col. Aull, was the author of the school library law, the Clemson scholarship law and other useful educational legislation, and is keeping up his interest.—Columbia Record.

TAFT PRESENTS PLAN FOR PEACE

OUTLINES SCHEME FOR WORLD COURT.

Former President Suggests Solemn League to Insure Submission of Issues to Tribunal.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 12.—Former President William Howard Taft, speaking to the World's Court congress, tonight outlined his plan for the establishment of a league of peace and arbitral court, with the object of settling by arbitration differences between the nations of the world and preventing further wars. Such a league should include all the great nations, Mr. Taft explained, with an agreement that should any signatory power begin war against another member without first submitting its grievance to the court all the other signatories would be bound to join in a "forcible defense of the member thus prematurely attacked."

That this idea of an international tribunal is practical and feasible, Mr. Taft said, is shown by the successful operation of the constitutional courts of arbitration in this country which have settled controversies between the States and the so-called general arbitration treaties negotiated by Philander C. Knox, while secretary of state, with France and England to submit justiciable disputes to arbitration.

A New Step.

"I am aware that membership in this league would involve on the part of the United States an obligation to take part in European and Asiatic wars," he said, "and that in this respect it would be a departure from the traditional policy of this country in avoiding entangling alliances with European or Asiatic countries."

"But I conceive that the interest of the United States in the close relations it has of a business and social character with the other countries of the world would justify it, if such a league could be formed, running the risk in making more probable the securing of the inestimable boon of peace of the world that now seems so far away."

"To constitute an effective league of peace we do not need all the nations. Such an agreement between eight or nine of the great powers of Europe, Asia and America would furnish a useful restraint upon possible war. The successful establishment of a peace league between the great powers would draw into it very quickly the less powerful nations."

"What should be the fundamental plan of this league?"

Should Have Power.

"In the first place it ought to provide for the formation of a court which would be given jurisdiction by the consent of all the members of the league to consider and decide justiciable questions between them, or any of them, which have not yielded to negotiations, according to principles of international law and equity so that the court should be vested with power upon the application of any member of the league to decide the issue as to whether the question arising is justiciable."

"Second. A commission of conciliation for the consideration and recommendation of the solution of all non-justiciable questions that may arise between the members of the league should be created and this commission should have power to hear evidence, investigate the causes of differences and mediate between the parties and then make its recommendations for a settlement."

"Third. Conferences should be held

from time to time to agree upon principles of international law, not already established, as their necessity shall suggest themselves. When the conclusions of the commission shall have been submitted to the various parties to the league for a reasonable time, say a year, without calling forth objection, it shall be deemed that they acquiesce in the principles thus declared."

The Strong Arm.

"Fourth. The members of the league shall agree that if any member of the league, without first having submitted the question if found justiciable to the arbitral court provided in the fundamental compact, or without having submitted the question, if found not justiciable, to the committee of conciliation for its examination, consideration and recommendation, then the remaining members of the league agree to join in the forcible defense of the members thus prematurely attacked."

Mr. Taft said that the principle of the general arbitration treaties with England and France should be embraced in an effective league of peace.

"We must recognize, however, that the questions within the jurisdiction of such a court would certainly not include all the questions that might lead to war, and therefore we should provide some other instrumentality for helping the solution of these questions which are not justifiable. This might well be a commission of conciliation to investigate the facts and to formulate and recommend a settlement."

"It is to be observed that the fourth suggestion does not involve the members of the league in an obligation to enforce the judgment of the court nor of the recommendations of the commission of conciliation. It only furnishes the instrumentality of force to prevent attack without submission. The required submission and the delay incident thereto will in most cases lead to acquiescence in the judgment of the court or in the recommendation of the commission of conciliation. The threat of force against plainly unjust war, for that is what is involved in the provision, will have a most salutary deterrent effect."

Tax Continued For Building Repairs.

Upon the question of continuing the one mill levy for the purpose of repairs and improvements to school buildings in No. 1 district, the vote yesterday stood:

For—105.

Against—12.

NO FURTHER WARNING.

Germany Discontinues Advertisement to Travelers.

Washington, May 12.—The German embassy tonight notified newspapers throughout the United States to discontinue publication of its advertisement warning Americans against trans-Atlantic travel on ships of the allies. Telegrams and letters to the newspapers gave no reason for discontinuing the advertisement, but at the embassy it was declared it had been run sufficiently long.

Buys Cotton Cargoes.

London, May 12.—The Board of Trade has purchased the cotton cargoes on the detained American steamers Southern and Carolina. The Danish steamers Orion and Oscar II, bound for Copenhagen and held at Kirkwall, have been released.

Property Seized.

London, May 12.—A Morning Post dispatch from Bern says the Austrian government has confiscated the property in Austria of Sir William Edward Goschen, former British ambassador to Austria.

MERCHANTMEN, NEUTRALS MUST NOT BE ATTACKED

(Continued From Page One.)

American public without officially communicating them to the United States government is commented on in connection with the German embassy's printed advertisement before the sailing of the Lusitania, but, irrespective of the failure to advise the American government of Germany's purpose, the point is made that notice of an intention to do an unlawful act neither justifies nor legalizes it.

8. The suggestion is conveyed that the German government of course could not have intended to destroy innocent lives and that consequently the German submarine commanders must have misunderstood their instructions. The American government indicated its hope that this will be found to be true, and a cessation of the unlawful practices thereby will result.

9. In conclusion Germany's attention is called to the earnestness of the government and people of the United States in this situation. It is made plain that the United States will leave nothing undone either in diplomatic representations or action to obtain a compliance by Germany to the requests made.

Friendly But Firm.

The note throughout is couched in friendly tones, but is unmistakably firm. The suggestion that German submarine commanders must have misunderstood their instructions or that the German government could not have intended to destroy innocent lives room is given for a disavowal by Germany of the practices in the war zone and an assurance that future attacks will be prohibited.

In executive quarters intense interest prevailed today and news of what the American note contained was eagerly sought in the government department and in diplomatic circles generally.

Some international lawyers and diplomats who have followed closely Germany's course since the beginning of the submarine warfare were of the opinion that a compliance by Germany with the terms of the American note would not be surprising, and even that such a course would not be a departure from previous expressions.

Not By Bargain.

Germany has maintained, it was contended, that the submarine activity was begun only because England would not permit foodstuffs and conditional contraband destined to civilians to reach Germany, and because the neutrals by their protests had been powerless to effect an adherence to the rules of international law by the allies in questions of contraband. Should Germany announce her intention to abandon submarine warfare, it was believed by some diplomats, she would not necessarily make a stipulation, but would state her expectation that the United States as the greatest neutral, would secure equal guarantees from the allies on question of contraband.

In the event that Germany took the opposite course and refused to comply with the wishes of the United States, high officials declined to predict what steps would be taken beyond indicating that the Washington government would deal with each development in the situation as it arose.

No Special Instructions.

Reports that Americans had been advised to leave Germany on account of the critical state of relations with the United States were declared to be wholly unfounded by officials.

Americans in all belligerent countries were advised by the state department at the outbreak of hostilities to leave the danger zones and no special instructions have been given since to American envoys in Europe.

Messages continued to flood the white house and state department today suggesting various lines of policy. Conspicuous among these was a personal letter from former President Taft expressing his confidence in and support of Mr. Wilson in the situation. He gave his own suggestions of what should be done by the United States, which it was said did not differ materially from the course the president had adopted. The white house let it be known that the president was highly gratified over Mr. Taft's action.

It became known tonight that justice department officials are giving consideration to the question of whether publications containing matter such as editorials seeking to justify the sinking of the Lusitania and advising the repetition of such acts can be kept out of the mails under the provision of the penal code, making it an offense to circulate "matter of a character intended to incite to arson, murder or assassination." Some officials think the law might be construed to apply to published speeches of a similar character. Dr. Bernhard Dernberg's utterances still are being given attention in high official quarters, and it is strongly intimated that some step will be taken to end this activity. It was suggested today that the German

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No. 6994

Report of the Condition of the People's National Bank, at Prosperity, in the State of South Carolina, at the Close of Business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	\$168,432.36
Overdrafts, unsecured	141.40
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	6,250.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank \$1,800.00	
Less amount unpaid	1,200.00
All other stocks, including premium on same	3,785.00
Banking house, \$1,639.61; furniture and fixtures 1,789.48	3,429.09
Other real estate owned	4,515.67
Due from Federal Reserve bank	1,700.00
Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	5,686.35
Due from banks and bankers (not reserve agents)	2,314.68
Checks on banks in same city or town as reporting bank	41.00
Outside checks and other cash items	77.32
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	74.91
Notes of other national banks	152.23
Notes of Federal Reserve banks	400.00
Federal reserve notes	300.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:	
Total coin and certificates	5,562.55
Legal-tender notes	1,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	312.50
Total	\$204,622.83

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	4,000.00
Undivided profits	7,091.06
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	3,182.47
Circulating notes	6,250.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than Federal Reserve banks and approved reserve agents)	589.10
Dividends unpaid	4.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check	45,011.62
Cashier's checks outstanding	841.65
Time deposits:	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	114,017.87
Bill payable, including obligations representing money borrowed	5,000.00
Total	\$204,622.83

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry. (ss)
I, R. T. Pugh, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. T. Pugh, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of May, 1915.
A. B. Wise,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
T. A. Dominick,
R. L. Luther,
J. A. C. Kibler,
Directors.

embassy might be informed that Dr. Dernberg, a German subject, was making himself offensive to the American government and people.

Somehow, the expectations and the performance of the English navy in the North Sea remind one of "Casey at the Bat."—Kansas City Times.

The Germans seem to have taken seriously Lord Kitchener's statement that the war would start in May and thus far they are doing most of the starting.—Kansas City Journal.

It seems that every time Italy lifts her gun to her shoulder frigidity of the pedal extremities sets in.—Houston Post.

Program of Closing Exercises Zion School

PROGRAM

May 15, 1915. 10:30 O'clock.

1. Welcome Song.
2. "Welcome Friends," seven children.
3. Dialogue, "Examination Day."
4. Recitation, "Aunt Elnora's Hero," by Carrie Folk.
5. "Give and Take," Daisy Young and Olin Hentz.
6. Dialogue, "The Sewing Circle."
7. Song, "Tis Our Festal Day."
8. Recitation, Zack Kinard.
9. Dialogue, "The Evening Visit."
10. "The Coons' Concert."
11. Recitation, David Harris.
12. Dialogue, "An Anxious Inquirer," Olive Eargle and Harold Boland.
13. Dialogue, "The Lost Dog."
14. "Dance of the Poppies."
15. Pantomime, "Abide With Me," by Georgia Hentz.
16. Song, "Springtime is Coming."
17. "Aunt Sophonia Tabor at Opera," Ruth Richardson.
18. Song, Mary A. Richardson and Cecil Ringer.
19. Dialogue, "Unfortunate Mr. Brown."
20. Operetta, "Vacation Time," by school.